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THE largest labor organization at present is

the Cabinet-makers' union.

THERE are Cabinet-makers and Cabinet-

makers, but there is only one in this country

whose work can be relied on.

GENERAL MAHONEY says the contents to be

made by defeated Republican candidates for

Congress in Virginia will show the State to be

clearly Republican.

WITH all due respect, Mr. Henry W.

Grady, you are making a condemned nunny

of yourself and a laughing stock of your paper,

the Atlanta Constitution.

HILL and Byrum make the Democratic

ticket already entered for 1892. It will be a

pleasant spectacle then to see our esteemed

contemporary, the News, opposing Hill and

supporting Byrum.

THE Democratic papers throughout the

country are making a great ado about the sin-

fulness of betting on elections. If it had

gone the other way, the consciences and

pocket-books of the editors would not have

suffered so much.

AN ingenious Washington correspondent

says: "It is quite true that the President's

regret at Tuesday's election is for his party's

sake and not for his own." It is not too

much to say that the party is in entire accord

with this noble sentiment. It's sole regret,

also, is for its own sake, and not for Cleve-

land's.

FROM all quarters the demand comes that

General Harrison be permitted to have rest

and leisure. We are sure his good friends

will see the propriety of this. No one worked

harder throughout the campaign than he, and

now the most tremendous responsibilities

have devolved upon him. He needs and

should have rest.

If the Atlanta Constitution, which has

been predicting most direful results to the

South, now that Harrison is elected, would

consult its own news columns, and interview

the progressive business men and manufac-

turers of that section, it would not be so

narrow and prejudiced in its expressions. What

the Republican policy of protection will do

for the North, it will also do for the South.

Now that the presidential election is hap-

pily disposed of, the Journal's readers will

once more be given an opportunity to inter-

view themselves in foreign politics. Old-world

affairs have been unavoidably neglected for

some time, but henceforth the Hoosiers will

keep a sharp eye on them, as formerly. It is,

by the way, gratifying to know that no serious

complications have resulted from the forced

inattention.

THERE is no doubt that the campaign is

over. A Democratic paper in Philadelphia

has retired from politics, and is engaged in

interviewing the clergy upon "What we shall

do in heaven." The information received is

hardly consolatory to the said Democratic

soul, the gist of it being, "first get to heaven."

What the brethren whose worldly hopes have

so lately been destroyed should do, is to be-

gin at the beginning, and penitently inquire,

"How shall we get there?"

WE still think the Republican majority of

the Council made a mistake in not re-electing

Chief Fire Engineer Webster. Not so much

because of his ability for the place, for, as we

said, he lacks many important qualifications,

but because of the existing feeling of the

business community at the present time.

However, the fate of Indianapolis does not

hang upon Mr. Webster's presence in the

fire department, and the man who is elected

is a fireman of many years' experience, and

a man of unexceptionable character. Mr.

Webster was defeated by his own conduct

and the conduct of his indiscreet friends.

EVERY right-minded citizen regrets the loss

of Marion county to the Republican ticket,

but the reasons for it are many and powerful,

without attaching any blame whatever to the

party management. If Indiana bore the brunt

of the national fight, Marion county bore the

brunt of the Indiana battle. The devilish

malignity and ingenuity that developed the

"good schemes," and set in operation the false

and scandalous influences, for the sole purpose

of preventing an honored citizen from being

elected to the presidency were made to work

with double fury and malice in Marion county.

Lies, slanders, perjuries, frauds, forgeries,

corruption and Marshal Hawkins's

thugs and thieves ran riot in Marion county;

and the only wonder is

that under the management of Coy's chair-

man, Taggart, and with the assistance of the Sullivan-maggoty-butter insane-asylum ring, aided by the scribes and Pharisees of the holler-than-thou free-whisky party, the plurality was not larger. General Harrison carried the city of Indianapolis; but the sounder and more logical here on election day were sufficient to give a slender plurality against him in the county. It was not the fault of the management of the county committee. The primary fault is with the goody-goody, "scratching"-seven-years-itch Republicans, whose disease of self-conceit gave the county into the hands of Tom Taggart and John E. Sullivan, those blooming cherubs of Republican "independence."

THE POSTAL SERVICE.

One of the first things the new Republican administration should address itself to will be the reformation and the restoration of the postal service. It is in very bad condition now, and is likely to grow worse instead of better during the remainder of this administration. There is no branch of the government service that the people have been prouder of, or had more reason to be proud of, than the postal service. The present system was practically created during Republican rule, and in their hands it reached a very high state of efficiency. Now it is badly demoralized, as the whole country knows. This has been done by the sweeping removal of trained and experienced officials and the appointment of untrained, incompetent and often dishonest ones. We do not mean to say that all the honest and competent men are Republicans; but the postal business is like anything else, it has to be learned, and inexperienced Democratic officials could not be expected to do the work as satisfactorily as the trained ones they displaced. In the course of time the Democratic party might, by weeding out dishonest and incompetent men, have built up a fairly good class of office-holders, but their first appointments included many incompetent and unfit persons. The present condition of the service is much like that of a delicate and complicated machine that has been tinkered by a bungling mechanic and run by an incompetent engineer. The demoralization of the postal service has become a matter of general complaint, and the people will expect its restoration to its former efficiency to be one of the first works of the new administration. This will involve the removal, as fast as the facts can be ascertained, of all incompetent and unfit men and the appointment of better ones. It will not necessarily involve the removal of all Democrats from subordinate positions, such as railway-mail clerks, letter-carriers and postoffice clerks, because some of those now in may be found worthy of retention and the spirit, if not the letter, of the civil-service law will forbid the sweeping removal of Democrats for political reasons. The retention of a fair proportion of Democrats in subordinate places will be a practical recognition of the spirit of the civil-service law. In fact, these places cannot be filled except in accordance with the law, which requires applicants to pass a competitive examination, and conform to other provisions. Incompetence and inefficiency, however, should immediately subject anybody to suspension and removal.

The most important places in the railway mail service should be immediately filled by thoroughly competent men. These positions include the General Superintendent at Washington, the division superintendents at Boston, New York, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, together with their principal assistants. Perhaps the very best thing that could be done would be to reinstate the Republican officials recently removed from these positions. They have all been tested by years of experience, and would know just how to go to work to reform the service. The object to be kept in view is the speedy restoration of its efficiency.

ABOUT THE TERRITORIES.

Democrats make no concealment of the fact that the admission of the two Dakotas and Washington Territory will solidify and prolong Republican power. This is equivalent to an admission that those Territories have been kept out by the Democratic party for political reasons and that their exclusion would have been continued had the Democratic party continued in power. Their early admission to the Union is not the least of the benefits involved in the defeat of the Democracy. Their exclusion had already become a flagrant outrage and a source of political uneasiness and friction, which could not have continued much longer without serious results. It would have become a strain on our system and a source of danger. The only way to remove it is the natural and right way, by admitting them as States as they are fully entitled to be; but this was precisely what the Democratic party has refused to do and what it evidently intended to continue to refuse. The Republicans will rectify the wrong and gain by doing so. This is one of the cases where justice and policy are identical. It is plainly the right of these Territories to be admitted, and plainly the duty of both parties to favor their admission, aside from all questions of politics. With their present population, wealth and development they ought to be admitted without reference to whether their admission would aid the Republican or Democratic party. Their exclusion is a plain case of making a great question of popular rights and constitutional government subordinate to partisan politics. The fact that their admission will inure to the immediate benefit of the Republican party really does not touch the merits of the case. It only shows that the political advantage of the Republicans coincides with their political duty. The right thing is also the politic thing, and the highest political justice is identical with the shrewdest political policy.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

One of the earliest duties that will confront the new President will be that of placing the administration of the government, in all its details, on a distinctively Republican basis without sacrificing or disregarding the spirit of civil-service reform. Of course, he will take care that the civil-service law is enforced; a more difficult task will be to see that its spirit is observed. We think that in this regard the friends of good government, and what is known as civil-service reform, will not be disappointed. There is no stancher friend of good administration and genuine civil-service reform than the President-elect. He is a Republican and a partisan in the best sense, but not a spoilsman. From what we know of General Harrison, we think it safe to say that he will exercise the appointing power primarily in the interest of good government and in the spirit of the axiom that he serves his party best who serves his country best. In his letter of acceptance, he said: "The law regulating appointments to the classified civil service received my support in the Senate, in the belief that it opened the way to a much-needed reform. I still think so, and, therefore, cordially approve the clear and forcible expression of the convention upon this subject. The law should have the aid of a friendly interpretation and be faithfully and vigorously enforced. All appointments under it should be absolutely free from partisan consideration and influence. Some extensions of the classified list are practicable and desirable, and further legislation extending the reform to other branches of the service, to which it is applicable, would receive my approval. In appointments to every grade and department, fitness, and not party service, should be the essential and discriminating test, and fidelity and efficiency the only sure tenure of office. Only the interests of the public service should suggest removal from office. I know the practical difficulties attending the attempt to apply the spirit of the civil-service rule to all appointments and removals. It will, however, be my sincere purpose, if elected, to advance the reform."

This shows familiarity with the present law, and is a very distinct approval of the principles on which it is based. There will be no step backward in civil-service reform during President Harrison's administration. But he will, at the outset, be confronted by the fact that the term civil-service reform has been brought into bad odor by this administration, and the civil service itself badly demoralized, not to say debauched. His first duty will be to bring it back in point of efficiency to where the Democrats found it, and from that point

however. The unjust treatment they have gotten from the Democratic party has begotten a bitter prejudice and made them more strongly Republican than they would otherwise be. Those Territories are naturally Republican, just as Kansas and Nebraska were, because they are largely peopled by enterprising, intelligent and reading people from the older States, who are mostly Republicans. The emigration to the West and Northwest has always been largely Republican, as witness the enormous Republican majority in Kansas. This has been a recognized source of weakness to the Republican party in some of the older States, and there is an element of justice in the party recovering, by the admission of these Territories, some of the political strength it lost by populating them. But aside from the fact that the Territories are naturally Republican, they have been made more strongly so by the treatment they have received from the Democracy. The same spirit of injustice and oppression that made the colored people solidly and permanently Republican has tended to make Dakota and Washington Territories so, and it will probably be some time before those people can be brought to think the Democratic party entitled to their confidence and support. This is one of the ways in which the Lord punishes political sin and makes the wrath of man to praise Him. It is not in accordance with the divine plan that political majorities should be built up by persecution and injustice.

BETTER ELECTION METHODS.

The next session of the Legislature must not be allowed to pass without an effort to secure the enactment of a new election law. The time has come when an effort should be made, irrespective of party, to have enacted a law that will secure fair and honest elections. For years past Indiana has rested under the suspicion and imputation of being a boodle State. The people of Indiana are doubtless as honest as those of other States, and our floating vote is not exceptionally large. But circumstances have made this a pivotal State, a battle-ground for both parties, and our election contests have been so close as to furnish a temptation to resort to fraudulent methods. Republicans fully believe that considerable frauds were perpetrated by the Democrats in the election just passed. Democrats profess to believe that the Republicans perpetrated or contemplated frauds. These suspicions, charges and counter-charges are damaging to the State. We are all Hoosiers, interested alike in the honor and good name of the State, and in having fair and honest elections. Let us, then, all join hands in securing the enactment of an election law which shall forever remove the suspicion of Indiana being a boodle State, and place it in the fore front of States in this regard. One of the recent amendments to the State Constitution permits the passage of a registry law and this should be one feature of the new system. The new law should be carefully drafted and should embody the best features of the best laws in other States. Among other features to be carefully considered should be the abolition of ticket peddling, the exclusion of all persons from within a certain distance of the polls, a decrease in the size and increase in the number of voting precincts, the perfect exclusion of the voter in preparing his ballot and voting it and better arrangements for receiving, depositing and counting the ballots. These are mere suggestions in the line of reform. Our present election methods are rude, crude, and little less than disgraceful, not to speak of the opportunities and actualities of fraud. They should be reformed altogether. The Republican party is pledged to such a reform, and if Democrats are sincere in desiring it, the next Legislature may be induced to enact a law that will remove from Indiana the stigma of being a boodle State, and give both parties and all parties, and all the people fair and honest elections.

THE FAMILY SCOFF that Grover Cleveland failed to carry his own city of Buffalo will probably not be heard so frequently, now that General Harrison has failed to carry his own city of Indianapolis—Boston Herald.

The point of this comment is lost in the fact that General Harrison did carry his own city. The sensitive wumpus pool is still in danger of being harrowed by the same old "scoff."

SECRETARY WHITNEY has ordered the discharge of 500 workmen employed at the Brooklyn navy-yard shortly before the election. The men claim they were offered permanent employment on condition of voting for Cleveland. The administration should play fair.

"GATH" takes off Mr. Cleveland and his free-trade message as follows:

"One accustomed to writing and reading can frequently detect in a man's diction the uncertainty of his information. The President's tariff message seemed to me to have all the postpositivity of a new convert to a very old idea. He had in general confined himself to sitting up after midnight and reading old parts of Little Appropriations. When he came out with his tariff message he reminded one of that story concerning the person who had been to church, and had heard for the first time the story of the crucifixion, and who immediately went out and hunted up a Hebrew to pummel him."

THE Sentinel has effected a "scoop" on its contemporaries by the publication of the 1,571 names of its prize guessers on Cleveland's plurality in Indiana, and the Journal, for one, is willing to give it entire credit for its journalistic enterprise. The thrill which permeated the beings of the Sentinel's 1,574 subscribers as their eyes fell upon that list would probably not have been deeper had the page contained a reprint of last summer's Democratic campaign songs.

In a fit of absent-mindedness the Journal yesterday made a mistake in regard to the appointment of Congressmen to fill a vacancy. As this is the first mistake the Journal has ever made, we have no hesitation in admitting it.

THE election aftermath, in the shape of 1,571 names of guessers on Cleveland's Indiana plurality, which filled the Sentinel's first page yesterday was a melancholy load.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

Where can I obtain the best book on poultry raising or low to construct a henhouse, and

A SUBSCRIBER.

HOWARD, IND.

The list of works on poultry raising is long and meritorious. Address editor of Indianapolis "Poultry Keeper," or "Poultry World," Hartford, Conn., for specific information.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

Did the Cleveland and Thurman electors get a majority of votes in any Northern State?

LAFAYETTE, Nov. 11.

No.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

What is the standard weight for green apples?

ALFORDSVILLE, Ind.

One hundred and fifty pounds to the barrel.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

MRS. MACKAY will, under the new French law, use one of the largest income taxes in France.

THE Gackwar of Baroda, with fourteen wives and ten mothers-in-law, is soon to visit this country.

AMONG the Washington debutantes of the winter will be Miss Nellie Bayard, Miss Garland, Miss Marian, daughter of Justice Harlan; Miss Quay, daughter of Senator Quay; the Misses Preston, daughter of the Haytian Minister, and

the Misses Fuller, daughters of the Chief Justice. The guests will be the most distinguished of the civil service will justify sweeping removals; but however numerous they may be, the public can rest assured they will be made from a higher motive than partisan revenge or partisan advantage. The language quoted from General Harrison's letter of acceptance needs no elucidation, and cannot be read between the lines. He was sincere when he wrote it, and he will stand by it. General Harrison's administration will be thoroughly Republican, but it will be a Republican administration based upon fitness and not upon mere party service.

GENERAL HARRISON'S EQUIPMENT.

The American people have already passed judgment on General Harrison's fitness for the office of President, and expressed through the ballot-box their willingness to intrust him with the administration of its high duties. Now that the selection is made, they need have no misgivings as to his wisdom. What they know of General Harrison has evidently given them a high opinion of him, and the more they know him the better they will like him. In all our long line of Presidents, none has taken the office better equipped for the discharge of its duties. General Harrison is not new to public life, and there is no occasion for that kind of solicitude which would naturally be felt concerning one who was inexperienced in public affairs. He is accustomed to dealing with large questions, both of law and politics. Six years in the Senate and frequent official visits to Washington have familiarized him with the organization and routine of the government to a degree beyond most of his predecessors. His disciplined mind will easily address itself to the discharge of the new duties soon to be devolved upon him, and he will not be a stranger either to public affairs or Washington life.

It is very evident that the next House of Representatives will be full of contests. There are a large number of Representatives elected by small majorities, and these always breed contentions. On the face of the returns, the House will be safely Republican. The Republicans will organize it, and we hope and believe that in each and every instance of contest equal and exact justice will be done. The first Republican House for many years will have a rare opportunity to make a creditable record for itself in this regard, and set a precedent not readily overcome. Another thing, the contests should be determined as promptly as possible, and not held off until the close of the session, whereby justice is delayed, expenses increased, and a vicious practice strengthened.

WHY was Cleveland defeated? Columns upon columns are being written in elaborate explanations. The reasons were that the country was afraid of the free-trade tendency of Cleveland Democracy; was disgusted with the incompetence of Cleveland's administration; was satisfied that the Republican party had better tendencies in all directions than the Cleveland solid-South Democracy; and, finally, that Benjamin Harrison was a safe, conservative, able, patriotic, upright Christian man. These were the influences that defeated Cleveland and the Cleveland Democracy.

The venerable Daniel Hand, of Clinton, Conn., had over a million dollars to dispose of in philanthropic ways, and he gave it while he was around to see that it was properly distributed. Mr. Hand, though born in Connecticut, took his money in the South, so that it is back from whence it came. It is to be used for the education of the colored people of the Southern States, and is held in trust by the American Mission Society, and it will be known as "The Daniel Hand Educational Fund." Mr. Hand is eighty-seven years of age, and quite alone in the world, all his family having died fifty years ago.

WARNER MILLER TALKS.

His View of What Will Be the Republican Policy on the Tariff and the Surplus.

Utica Special to New York Sun.

A reporter called on Warner Miller at his home in Herkimer to-day. The first question asked was what, in his opinion, was the chief cause of Harrison's election. Mr. Miller said: "The tariff was the main question. That is the idea on which the Republican party won, although the soldier vote helped largely. But the tariff was the main issue, and that is settled for a long time to come. The vote indicates that the tariff is in favor of protection. Business can now go on with stability, and business men may feel that things are not to be changed every time the wind changes."

"Will the tariff increase or reduce the tariff, or leave it as it is?"

"The Republican party has revised the tariff from time to time, as necessity demanded, and will continue to do so, but on the basis of protection to American labor and American industries. It will pass a tariff bill on the basis of protection to American labor, and not for protecting foreign manufactures and foreign laborers."

"What will be the effect of the change in the administration on the business of the country?"

"It will most assuredly benefit it. It will encourage and give heart to business."

"Will it lead them to increase their investments and to invest in new enterprises. It will increase production and make more of a demand for labor, and, consequently, the country will be more prosperous."

When asked about the surplus, Mr. Miller said:

"The surplus now on hand will be used in paying off the national debt, buying bonds and canceling them. That is just what the Republican party always did with the surplus. What will be done with the income is another question, and depends on what the income is. If it is found to be too large, it can be reduced by reducing the internal revenue and by reducing the tariff on articles we cannot produce in this country, or of which we cannot get a fair price, such as sugar. It was not long since the debt of the Nation was so large that people wondered how it was ever to be paid, and some financiers thought it would not be paid. So long as we have \$1,300,000,000 of debt remaining there is plenty of room to apply the surplus on the debt."

"Do you regard the high-license question settled or not settled?"

"Out of politics! Why, it has only just come into politics in this State. It never will be settled until it is settled right. It is in politics now far more than it ever was. This is only the first skirmish. The battle has only just begun. I am satisfied with the result, as I am sure I made my own case properly and on the right basis. The high-license sentiment is growing very rapidly, and if I had had time enough to have visited all the towns of this State the result would have been otherwise. Since the Chicago convention I have visited fifty counties and made eighty speeches. I spoke in Rochester, which it was said would go strongly against me because there are so many Germans there. It is true Harrison did have a larger vote than I in Rochester, but this I attribute to the fact that Rochester is largely interested in manufactures, and General Harrison received the vote of many protection Democrats. I am well pleased with the vote I received in Rochester. The election showed the power of the opposition to high license, and we need no longer be afraid of it. I believe in favor of high license when the question is fairly presented."

This evening there was a Republican jollif-

ication in Herkimer, at which Mr. Miller was the principal speaker.

The President-Elect.

Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

Harrison is a statesman. He has been wonderfully prepared for the discharge of the obligations that are upon him. His experience has been that of a poor boy with an illustrious and staid name, and a devotion to duty and passion for labor that never flinched or failed; a young lawyer who rose to the rank of a great orator and a good wife; a leader at the bar and an orator on the stump; a popular favorite with rising fortunes—a soldier entering the army and going to the field; a warrior at its most serious epoch, its horrors realized and fortunes uncertain; an officer with his hat in one hand and sword in the other, holding his troops to the front and refusing to Joe Hooker where to strike the weak point of the enemy's line; in the leading position at the bar of a great State; in the Senate of the United States, ready, strong, fertile in thought, with the courage of convictions, far removed from the suspicion of envy; the brave, honest man suffering from undeserved defeat; the candidate of a great party, meeting endless delegations to his own door, and speaking daily to thousands, the speeches taken as uttered and telegraphed through the land, and on nearly a hundred occasions always saying something new, and never making a mistake; the watchful enemy could turn against him or employ to plague his friends. Through a long campaign he grew every day in the confidence of the people, and in the meantime the United States, he goes about his business, serene and unmoved, unaffected in his modesty, unabashed before the world, clear in his insight, and certain in his high opinion of his own fitness for the statesmanship, and the end of all is that we shall have righteousness and peace.

The Eagle as a Carrier Bird.

Washington Post, Saturday.

There was a visitor at the Brilliant water-